mented the ten kingdoms which spring out of the ruins of the Roman empire. One of these horns was to be more powerful than the others, and have authority over them, and to make room for it three af the others were placked out. Six of these remaining, seven horus represented the six great countries of Europe, and the seventh one was a symbol of Popery. It was stated that the seventh hora was to speak great words against the Most High, and was to make war against the saints until the ludgment would six and the books be opened. Even then this horn was to speak strong words against tool and his saints. Mone except the most bigoded. est there were to be ten horns, and these repro-

Mone except the most bigoted

ADHERE TS OF POPERY

would need any proof to convince them that this
seventh horn represented the Pope. In Revelations
it was foretold that immediately before the total
destruction of the world mations were to be ground
to dust like rocks, and that dust was to be scattered
before the whirlwing of the Lord. Nations were
also to be strewn with foul, decayed corpses, and
the shepherds of the people were to fall. And these
things had come to pass. The war in Europe infils the first, and as for the ministers, they are not
only fallen, but are the rejected and accursed by
God and man.

A number of ladies who had attended the church
held a convention in the half outside and came to
the conclusion that the reverend prophet was
slightly touched in the brain. A resolution was
unanimously passed extending him their sympathy
and promising to protect him.

#### ST. PETER'S CHURCH.

Sermon on the Mass by Rev. Father O'Far-

rell, Jr. At St. Peter's, in Barciay street, yesterday, high mass was celebrated by l'ather O'Farrell, Sr. After the chanting of the gospel Father O'Farrell, Jr., ascended the pulpit, and having read a portion of the Scriptures, took his text from Malachias, L, 10:—From the rising of the sun, even to the going own of the same, My name is praised by the beathen, and everywhere there is a sacrifice and a ean oblation offered unto Me, for My name is great among the Gentiles." Such were the memorable words from the lips of Malachias, when, full of the spirit of God, he saw in the future, spread out before him, the clean oblation—the sacrifice of our Lord lesus Christ. Compared to this sacrifice those of Abel, of Noah and of Abraham were of no value. They were merely its types and figures. No wonder

They were merely its types and figures. No wonder that it was with lips trembling with the fire of heaven that the prophet tood us of the sacrifice of the mass, by which mankind procures all graces, both spiritual and temporal, which are necessary for salvation. It is justly e-teemed the first and GREATEST AUT of RELIGION, and has been offered up in every age since the days of our Redeemer, as is attested by myriads of martyrs and coniessors and doctors, and will be offered up even to the consummation of the world, thus verifying the words of the prophecy forever. The mass was foreshadowed by Adam's acknowledgment of God's supremacy and by Abel's sacrifice of a lamb; for St. John subsequently called our Saviour the Lamb of God." But the sacrifice of bread and wine which was offered by Aleichisedeck approaches still nearer to the true type of the holy mass. David, speaking in prophecy, exchanned, "The Lord hath sworn and lie will not repent it; thou art a priest forever according to the order of Melchisedeck." The

forever according to the order of Meichisedeck." The Fower to Offer the Mass was conferred by Christ on his Apostles and by the Apostles on their successors; for the Lord cried out at the last supper, "Do this in commemoration of me"—viz., offer the same sacrince which I have just offered to My Eternal Father. St. Paul said to the Corinthians, "The challes of benediction which we bless, is it not the communion of the blood of Carrist". And the same God is present to-day upon our altars under the appearance of bread and wine. The chief enas for which mass is offered are to give glory to God, to thank Him for His blessing, to sue for grace and mercy, and to felieve the souls in purvatory. At the present time, when the Feast of All Souls is at hand, we ought especially to assist at mass for their relief. What a consolation it must be to the desolate widow and forlorn orphan to know that they can bring succor to their departed know that they can bring succor to their departed friend while yet the wild winds are chanting his requiem and a carpet of verdure rests over his crimbiling hopes

crambling bones.

The preacher concluded by eloquently showing the necessity of attending mass on Sundays and holidays of obligation. The Credo and Agnas Del were rendered by the choir in a beautiful and effective

### SPIRITUALISM.

Address Last Evening at Apollo Hall by Mrs.

Emma Hardinge. Mrs. Emma Hardinge delivered her farewell address last evening at Apollo Hall previous to her de-parture for her native country—England. The dience, owing doubtless to the unpleasant state of the weather, was rather smail. The usual quariette choir was in attendance, and sang some spiritualistic hymns in very pretty style. At eight o'clock Mrs. Hardinge entered the hall and ascended the platform. A lady of very fine presence she seemed, of about sixteen and twenty summers, with brown hair falling in wavy folds over a forehead of decidedly intellectual mould, with classic features and a complexion rosy and blooming. She was assured in complexion rosy and blooming. She was assured in a black crape would and wore a white lace collar around her neck. After ceiting a prayer with much fervor of tone and earnestness of manner she proceeded to deliver a discourse unon

letiver a discourse upon

THE FUTURE OF SPIRITUALISM.

She is a very fluent and interesting speaker.

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She is a very fluent and interesting speaker.

She has a wondrous command of language and a faucy that delights to soar away beyond the shinling stars to the distant realms of space—a fancy that revels in the things that are infinite and mysterious and poetically beautiful. For one who was not a spiritualist it was not easy to follow her in her lofty flights into the empyrean. As to what the future of spiritualism will be she did not give any very exact view. She said that this remarkable religious phenomenon was only in its infancy. It mattered not what deceptions might be practised in its name, spiritualism proper possessed certain generic facts, certain immutable principles, upon which the most enlightened system of religion everyet vouchsaled to mankind would eventually be built up. Spritualism was, like science, progressive. Already it had been the means of affording us a purer and a clearer acquaintance with the infinite God and our wonderful destiny. The theological sects had long enough misguided the world, filling the minds of their followers with false and fearful notions of hie, of the Great Spritt and of the future after death. We had not yet mastered the science of spiritualism but gradually it would unfold and reveal itself all its sublimity and beauty to our view. Mrs. Hardings concluded by reciting a beautiful poementited, "Over There," After which the audience dispersed.

## BROOKLYN CHURCHES.

## PLYMOUTH CHURCH.

Baths for Afflicted Consciences at Plymouth Church-Mr. Beecher on the Apostle Paul as a Worker-How Americans Lose Their Democracy in European Courts.

The chilly blast that steals its way between the sunshine and wafts itself in an toy breeze around the pedestrians of the streets had its influence yesterday. This wind that scatters the leaves upon the paths of the garden walks did not scatter the congregation of Plymouth church, but it gave to the crowded throng and to all the surroundings of the interior of the temple a more sombre look. The flowers that in all seasons are full of beauty and grace were decked in a more neutral tint, and as they wreathed themselves along the tront of the platform reflected warm and the eyes of the crowded worshippers. The multitude present was clothed in russet and dark attire, for the most part, sat in closer proximity to one another, and with considerable less lassitude upon their countenances than in the warm Sundays of the summer that has passed away. The absence of lassitude is favorable to the preacher; a quickened sense has been aroused by the coldness of the day, and he ob-

let him avail himself of this opportunity. It was important that they should have a clear conscience as to their religious talth, and if the administration of a technical ordinance, having in itself no virtue, could help them in the name of the Lord, let that rite be administred. If there were any who were in bondage as to sia and wished to be baptized again, and felt that that set would satisfy their moral nature, let them by all means be baptized. Let a man be baptized fifty or a hundred times if it would help him to be a better Christian. The subject of Mr. Seecher's sermon was Paul as a Christian. The text selected was the third chapter of the Epistle to the Ephesians and the eighth verse.—"Unto me, who am less than the least of an saints, is this grace given that I should preach among the Gentiles the unsearchable riches of Christ." Pride and humility were the characteristics of the Apostle Paul. Scattered ever and anon over his epistles were the indications of this—at one time orbiding nimes of on his pre-eminence, and then, as in the text, the least of all saints. Paul lost misself in the love for the Master, and he was indifferent to consistency of demonstration so that he should preach unto them the unsearchable riches of Christ. This love swayed him, and there was a generosity and a magnanimity about love that was the well spring both of humility and pride. There was not a man who had ever known.

ARNOLD, OF RUGBY,
who was not proud of it, and whose love and devention for his memory made him feel lowly and numble. Of these was Tom Hughes, who had recently left this country. Tom Hughes said he never thought about Arnold or heard anything about him without tears rising in his syes, so devoted was this scalar to the memory of the Master. A lengthy reference was then made to Paul's v.ews of the second coming of Christ, which Mr. Beecher thought to be not so much the propheces of any near event to the time of Paul as that the light of prophecy set itself so steadily in the mind of the apostle that the time

before the day dawns when Christ shall reign in His beauty. That that day would come could not be doubted.

The practical part of the discourse was, as is always the case with Mr. Beecher, the best part of the sermon. The joy that Paul had in his work, the joyous and uplifted declaration, "I am a colaborer together with God," brought out several Beecher-like lilustrations. The esprit de corps of Paul was like that which animated some of the artists of the former days. When Raphael was painting the immortal rescoes all that he did was the composition of the picture. Those who filled in the outline achieved a reputation that was undying and lifted them to a pinnach of fame, because they had been co-workers with Raphael. Soft was with Paul; to be a co-worker with God animated his soul with a divine animation. Paul felt honored in this divine companionship. We saw this in lesser things, the same spirit of loyous pride of high companionship, why, there is not a mother's son of you but would be intensely delighted, when you went te 'corope, if you were to receive a command from

THE QUEEN OF ENGLANT

to visit her at court. You might play humility, but you would write home and tell everybody all about it, and when you got home you would feel almost a royal personage yourself, and of inexhaustible limportance because a royal personage had taken notice of you. There have been Americans in Europe who have been royally invited to the Court of England, and when the day came around they were too drunk to go to court. This is human nature; it is the same all the world over. We go to Europe and we try to feel democratic in the palaees of kings and in the society of the aristocrat; but we are not democrats. It was with Paul an unspeakable and a distinguished honor to be permitted to be thus co-worker with Christ.

The sermon was concluded with several practical lessons and encouragements to those who are workers in the field of Christianity, and an eloquent percration on the admonition of not being weary in well doing.

### TALMAGE'S TABERNACLE.

Now Is the Accepted Time-Elequence and Entreaty-A Call to the Unconverted.

The good people of Brooklyn who admire the

soaring Talmage oratory filled the new tabernacle yesterday to overflowing. Henceforth strangers cannot be directed to Mr. Beecher's church by the general direction, "Follow the crowd," for they might follow the wrong crowd and find themselves

general direction, "Follow the crowd," for they might follow the wrong crowd and find temselves listening to the exhortations and rhapsodies of Talmage instead of the philosophical utterances of the Plymouth oracle. After announcing his text—'Behold, now is the accepted time! now is the day of salvation," the preacher said: There is a best time for doing everything. Many persons have done noble actions, but thay have done them in the wrong time. If you look back on your life you can see times where by some stroke of policy you could have advanced your interests, but you let the chance stip. We all admit this in worldly aftairs, but I want you to see that there is a best time in spiritual things. God sets up a great bell-tower, from which ring out above the din of the city, the jar of the factory, the tumint of the sea.

Now the sound is like the tiny bell of a Scotch kirk; now like the thunder of the great bell of St. Paul's; it sounds above the mart and the exchange, night and morning, now sweetly tremitious, now rolling in fremendous tones, and the burden is always "to-day is the accepted time!" There are many reasons why present time is better than any other. There are no lower obstacles now than there were will be again. Can you cure evil habits by continuing in thom: Do they not gain strength? Hugh Miller, who worked at his trade as a stone mason till meddle life, always made a certain gesture when he rectured. On being asked why he replied, "mabit." He had been accustomed to strike in that way with his hammer. We all know the power of habit. We never get over habit gradually; we must make a final resolution and stop short oft. But you say you will wait till you get through with business. You ought to have as much business a tixty as at forty.

never get over habit gradually; we must make a nual resolution and stop short off. But you say you will wait till you get through with business. You ought to have as much business at sixty as at forty. It is impossible for a lazy man to come to christ. You were not put into this world of roar and ring and rattle to be idle, and you can serve God better while you are at the business of life. If there are a thousand difficulties now there will be ten thousand after awhile; if the road is steep now it will be perpendicular by and by. I stand here to butth up received.

For six thousand years there has not been so much work to do as now. The fields are untilled; the mines are full of gold; millions of souls are crying for the Bible. Crash, and down goes the Spanish monarchy; crash, and down goes the Napoleonic dynasty; crash, and down goes the hapoleonic dynasty; crash, and down goes the temporal power of the Pope. There was never such need of workers, such need for men of backbone, for men who dare speak out, for men whe will sacrifice. The hungry are to be fed, the naked are to be clothed, the ignorant to be educated, the dead brought to life. Oh, it is time to work i Come now; we want your service. We shall not always be in the minority. The kingdoms of this world are to become the kingdoms of this world are to become the kingdoms of this world are to be done the kingdoms of christ. There is no life so joyin as a Christian life. If to be a Christian was to live in a dungeon I would advise you to stay out as long as you could. If it was taking a burden I would advise, you to stay out as long as you could. If it was taking a burden I would advise, you for put it off as long as possible, then take it and die. But I have found no such joy on earth as the joy of serving God. The most important reason for your coming now is that you are sure of no other time. I need not stand here and preach to you of the uncertainty of life. You all know how apt we are to be disapponited. I have marked out lifty paths and have not fo

## ST. VINCENT DE PAUL'S CHURCH.

Bishop Loughlin Administers the Rite of Confirmation to Six Hundred Children-The Bishop's Opinion of Bad Company and Bad

Books.
The beautiful Church of St. Vincent de Paul, Williamsburg, was the scene of a grand and impressive ceremony yesterday. For many weeks the Rev. David O. Mullane, assisted by his curate, Father Mathias Farley, has been preparing a multitude of the children of his populous parish for the acceptance of the rite of confirmation. Yesterday the ceremony was performed by Bishop Loughlin, nearly 600 children appearing before him. The services opened with the "Wedding March," which was finely rendered, Professor Lott presiding at the organ and a full orchestra assisting.

been aroused by the coldness of the day, and he obtains thereby a congregation of attentive listeners. This was the case manifestly yesterday morning, and no doubt spiritual edification was the result.

The announcements of Plymouth church are always numerous at this season of the year, and yesterday was no exception. Next Sunday is Communion Sunday, and the Sunday previous is always made use of to arge upon the wavering and andecided the all-important decision of uniting with the Church. In this connection Mr. Beecher made a statement and announcement which will indoubtedly successful to the church and announcement which will indoubtedly successful to the church on Friday night next, by baptism by immersion, stated that he was inequently applied to by persons who wished it and yet to remain in the church with which they were connected. To all these requests he freely assented. He mentioned it in order that all who near in him who were laboriated in order that all who near in him who were into the solves of this invitation on Friday evening. If any one, be he Protestant or Roman Catholic, or whatever faith he professed, gave good assurance that he was willing to live under the law and light of Christ,

this when he said, "By God's grace I am what I am." The more that you are inclined to do well the more help will (dod give you. Waich closely your evil passions; avoid bad company; beware of the TEMPATIONS OF THE DEVIL.

He goes about as a roating lion and has marked you all for his vicams; but you can subdue him by placing implicit confidence in Jesus Christ and obeying the duties your Church imposes. Remember, also, the fourth commandment:—"Honor thy father and thy motner, that thy days may be long in the land of the living." A violation of this commandment will assuredly provoke God's wrath. Avoid bad company. It is a dangerous thing to go into it. Avoid reading bad books. Many a promising young man and young woman have been relined by them. Nothing can be more permicious than either, as by them you may lose your faith and imperil your immortal souls.

The venerable Hishop concluded his paternal discourse by comratulating the parishioners for their good work, and arged them to continue determinedly in the performance of what they had so nobly undertaken.

ST. JAMES ROMAN COTHOL C CATHEORAL.

The Ungrateful Creditor of the Gospel-A New Masi at I benomenon-Art in Catholic

Worship. The services at St. James' Roman Catholic Cathedral derived a particular interest yesterday from an incident which could not be presented in a place of worship of any other denomination. Pirst among the claims, and the most indisputable, of the Cathohe Church to the respect and veneration of mankind is its patronage and culture of art. Through no other form of worship are the æsthetic qualities of the mind called into requisition in the same degree In submitting the comprehension of manhood to the complete worship of its Creator. Form, color, grouping, allegory, the pencil and the chisel have all found their highest inspiration in subjects exclusively belonging to

CATHOLIC TRADITION,
while the grandest notes that were ever uttered by the greatest of composers come to us in rhythmical recital of fragments of the Roman liturgy. In modern instances some of our most celebrated artists owe their present advanced position to the training and opportunities given them in Catholic choirs. Thus the appearance yesterday in the choir

choirs. Thus the appearance yesterday in the choir of St. James' of a new singer, having both professional and artistic aspirations, is not in itself remarkable, except as a matter of fact. We are gradually, as a people, assuming our proper station, as capable of recognizing and which may have come to us to ascertain its true quality. Europe no longer sends us third or fourth rate takent with the expectation that we will applaud it. After contributing Patti and Kellogg to the old World and alopting Parepa, even the visit of Nilsson is not calculated to take America by surprise. The lady who made her debut yesterday in the manner before mentioned is a young Irish girl, who has but recently completed her musical education in France. She appeared yesterday in response to the invitation of the Rev. Dr. Gardiner, a prominent Catholic Journalist, and filled the part of leading soprano in the musical accompaniment incidental to the regular service. Her voice is one of much volume, remarkably flexible and recalling in the clear expression of the upper notes that of Catharine Hays. Her manner is to some extent sentimental, but in the opportunity odered for criticism in only sacred music it, could not be learned if there was a peculiarity. The mass sung was by Cherubin, with the Are Marie of Schubert as the offertory piece. In the clear, pure enunciation of the tender notes of this exquisite composition by Miss D'Erina there was ample evidence of the possession on her part of a clear and powerful organ, carefully and judiciously cultivated. After the elevation a soio, "O Jesu " was given by her with equal effect. The young cantatrice will undoubtedly be heard from again.

THE SERMON

be heard from again.

THE SERMON

was preached by the Rev. Father McSherry, who, after reading the epistle and gospel of the day, preached a short but impressive lesson upon the instruction therein contained, in the teachings of the Apostles concerning the duty and necessity of Christian practice in all the relations of life.

### NEW JERSEY CHURCHES. GRACE CHERCH, JERSEY CITY.

Sermon by the Rev. Mr. Rice on the Power of Habit-The Importance of Training Chil-

dron in the Way They Should Go.
An eloquent and eminently practical discourse was delivered yesterday morning in Grace church Episcopal), Jersey City, by the rector, Rev. Mr. Rice, who preached from the text, "Train up a child in the way he should go and when he is old he will not depart from it." Children pass from the stage of innocence to that of manhood, but they are always in need of restraint. In the text Solomon in need of restraint. In the text Solomon desired to point out that a child should know how to receive the judgment, and this knowledge can only be acquired by careful training is the early spring-time of het. He took into account the great indicence which habit exercises over morrais, so that there is philosophy as well as theology in this view of the text. The power of confirmed habit exercises over man

There is not an attribute of the mind which does not come within the scope of this mighty agent. It is through habit that the eye calculates the distance of objects, and so on with the other senses. The man whose habit it is to pray to God and to go to the house of God on Sunday will find little opposition to his desire to serve his Maker. But the man who has become habituated to evil will find himself dragged along by an almost resistics power. The unhappy man is goaded on as if he were under the inducate of a solecter. We have institutions of learning of reis goaded on as if he were under the influence sorberer. We have institutions of learning, of formation and of behevolence, but where are results? How many are snatched from the gof the destroyer? Habit has carried the battle agail the noble aspirations, the manly impulses tender affections arrayed sgainst it. Habit is tender affections arrayed against it. Habit is most commonly latd in the convivial season of vouth, Every day the habit grows and cells new chains about the victim, until at last the will is powerless. The time at length comes when the unfortunate man cannot accomplish the resolution to amend.

# SERVICES IN WASHINGTON.

## FOURTH PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.

An Interesting Discourse on the Object and Result of Christ's Humiliation, Sufferings and Death. WASBINGTON, Oct. 30, 1870.

In the morning the pastor, Rev. John C. Smith, D. D., preached a very interesting discourse to a large congregation from Hebrews, il., 9—"but we see Jesus, who was made a little lower than the angels for the suffering of death, crowned with glory and honor, that he, by the grace of God, should taste death for every man." The points of the discourse are the humiliation of Jesus; the object in view, the suffering of death; the result, Jesus crowned with giory and honor. How tender, how divine, was Jesus even toward his most untiring enemies. We cannot properly say that Christ was arrested. He delivered up himself to the band of men led by that apostate disciple. These men fell backward and were overpowered at the calmness, dignity and divinity of Jesus when He stated to them "I am He." He was led as a lamb to the slaughter. The Epistle to the Hebrews was probably written by Paul. In it he makes clear all he points in regard to the plety and humanity of

probably written by Paul. In it he makes clear all the points in regard to the piety and humanity of Jesus. These points are not very clear to our minda, and though we have had the Scriptures of the Joid and New Testaments in our hands we are comparatively in the dars, and can scarcely tell.

THE PIRST PRINCIPLES OF ETERNAL LIFE.

When Jesus spoke of his death the people marvelled and said, "the Messiah abileth forever; who is then the Son of Man?" We celebrate to-day the communion of the Lord's Supper in remembrance of Him. The Jews do not understand this institution on account of their unboile. We, of the gentlies, have no excuse. In the opening of this epistle the power of piety is declared. The great difficulty was, now could the, the Son of God, suffer? Angels were messengers of God under the patriarchal dispensation. They are above men in mental qualifications and next to God himself. The text says Jesus was made a little lower than the angels. This would be better if we understood it as it means. "He was made for a little while lower than the angels." He took not on Him the nature of angels, but the seed of Abraham. As man's substitute He took upon Him all of man's nature, and He was made for a little while lower than the angels, and made, constituted and appointed for a special purpose—namely, to secure to man eternal life. We hear much of failen angels, but not in the Bible. We read much of them in "Altiques Paradise Lost"—an meomparade human production, but we are to receive our instructions from the inspired Word of God. When angels have been sent as special messengers to men they have assumed human form. In our Sabnath schools there are often tanget things that are radically wrong, as, for instance, the hymn, "I want to be an angel." Cultifren should never be taught to sing that hymn, for Christ never the for angels, that he might suffer the just for the unjust. He suffered death not as man, but as Jesus only could suffer. He talked of death in great agony that we by His death might have everlance i

HE DIED THAT WE MIGHT LIVE.

this? He tasted death for every man; He suffered as a propitiation for the sins of the whole world. Lastly, He was crowned with glory and honor. This is in striking contrast to the other topics. Carist died for u. This is the court of equity whereby we can be sived, although the law ma been broken. Grave contrived the plan. The crown is the token of supreme and kingly honor. Christ is the King of Kings and Lord of Lords; to him is committed all events, all interests on earth and in heaven, for at His name every kin e shall bow and every tongue confess. He usted death for every man, and on that fact rests all the promises of the hisle. "Heaven and earth shall pass away, but my words shall not pass away." Christ Jesus has more interest in this than all minds possibly could have. He is the only head, the only source of vital inducence. The breath you draw is owing to this kindness. Again, He is one immediate head, and to Him we have immediate access. He invites all to come to Him. "He that cometh to me I will in no wise cast out." Finally, God glorified in the humiliation of and excitation of His Son, and our salvation by Him more than all the works of creation. He gave his son, that whosoever believeth in Him shall not perish, but have everlasting like. You, who have rejected this love, will call on the rocks and hills to fall upon you in that great day. On, siner I siner I will you not come unto Him now:

### MUSIC AND THE DRAMA.

But one more night of song at Steinway Hall and the tender mercies of the modern Athenians—those terrible critics of the "Hub." The immense success which has attended her everywhere, even in that managerial quicksand, the Brooklyn Academy of Music, where so many well freighted musical and dramatic barks have foundered, ought to convince every manager that great talents, no matter how expensive they may be to engage, will always find an appreciative public here. When these talents are musical they are still more sure of winning substantial recognition as well as artistic renown. A prima donna will draw better than a tragédienne. The company with which Impresario Strakosch has surrounded the Swedish nightingale contributes much towards her success. We have had no such assemblage of first class artists in the concert room before. The programme this evening will possess more interesting features than any of its predecessors. The chief one is the grandest of all quartets, the immortal one from "Rigoietto." Interpreted by four such artists as Nilsson, Cary, Brignoli and Verger, it will be a rare treat.

But two weeks more of "Man and Wife" remain at the Fifth Avenue theatre, and then comes an old favorite, "Fernande." Despite the popularity of Wilkie Collins' sensational work, the desire of the patrons of the theatre to see those sterling artists, Miss Fanny Morant and Miss Agues Ethel, is so great that the management has determined to produce the play to which both have made their greatest

Mys Lander succeeds Seebach at the Fourteenth Street theatre, as she followed Ristori a couple of seasons ago, with her great role of Elizabeth. She has been wirning laurels since in England and has added much to the character. Mr. J. H. Taylor plays Essex, as before, and a very good company has been engaged for the season.

After her bruillant engagement at the Fourteenth

Street theatre Madame Seebach will commence a tour through the provinces. On Friday next, how-ever, she will give the people of Brook.yn an opportunity to hear her, appearing in her admirable rôle, Marie Stuart. On Saturday she will appear at a matince at Wallack's, in the best of all her characters, Adrienne Lecouvreur. She will then visit the other principal cities in the East and West.

Mile. Fanny Janauschek played in Newark last week to a very good house. She appeared as Lady Macbeth, and Mr. Frederic Robinson played the title rôte. This distinguished artist has added several new characters to her repertoire, and will shortly appear at one of our leading theatres in a new play written expressly for her.

A soirce musicale in aid of the wounded French soldiers will be given by Mrs. Dr. G. W. Brooks at

soldiers will be given by Mrs. Dr. G. W. Brooks at her residence, No. 38 West Thirty-second street, on Wednesday evening, November 2.

A series of comedy revivals or medices this evening at Wallack's, "fac Two Roses" was withdrawn on Sature 1 last, and to-night, Tuesday and Sature," we are to have Coleman's comedy, "John Bull;" on Wednesday and Friday, "The Serious Family," and on Thursday "The Rivals." Each of these standard plays is very strongly cast out of the superabundance of the materials in the company.

the superabundance of the materials in the company.

The English Opera combination, as Mr. Hess calls his excellent troupe, enter upon the second week of their engagement at Niblo's. We have not had such a choice assemblage of artists in this line for many years. Mrs. Richings-Bernard, without possessing a voice such as one would naturally look for in the prima doma: of such a combination, never fails to please through her intinute acquaintance with all the operas produced and her large experience in the direction of them. Her abilities as an actress are unquestionable; but we doubt if ever her voice could, even in years past, be classed among those of the true artistic school. Its faults are in the intonation and that "throatiness" which seems to stude the tone at its very meeption. Miss Rose Hersee's little, sparkling soprano voice is admirable in its fine, and for light muste we would desire no better. A better contraito than Mrs. Seguin cannot be found on the American stage. Mrs. Bowler's voice is exceedingly treacherous, and often falls a half tone below the pitch of the orchestra. Otherwise she is a conscient ous artist. Castle is a good actor and has a pleasing manner on the stage, but his voice is showing ominous signs of wear. Some of the upper notes are absolutely painful in their shriliness. Campbell was suffering from a cold last week, and consequently his superb baritone voice was under a cloud. Bowler is an excellent tenor, but has some disagreeable points in his singing, the principal one being unevenness in intonation. Laurence's voice, naturally splendid, is so far spoiled by a bad school that one never knows exactly what note he sings. It is like the Irishman's flea—it hops all around the note, but you can never catch it. The best artist in the company is Henry Drayton. The chorus is excellent in every respect. The programme for this week is as follows:—"Rose of Casilie," "Crown Diamonds," "Oberon," "Bohemian Girl," "Lurine," and "Fra Diavolo."

Miss Lina Edwin has prepared a fine bill for this week at her nand-ome little theatre. The two best burlesque actors in America, Stuart Robson and Harry Beckett, with the manageress herself, appear to-night in two burlesques—"Aladdin" and "Black-Eyed Susan," The new sensation, a local burlesque, will be shortly produced here.

The twelfth week of "Rip Van Winkle" commences to night at Booth's. In less than a month Mr. Jefferson will have the honor of celebrating the one hundredth night of his wonderful impersonation.

It is well nigh impossible to repeat a success on the metropolitan stage, but, judging from the im-

one hundredth night of his wonderful tapersonation.

It is well nigh impossible to repeat a success on the metropolitan stage, but, judging from the immense patronage which Fox's pantomine, "Wee Willie Winkie?" has so far received after a month at the Olympic, we think that it will give "Humpty Dumpty" a close run, even with a year and a harf to go. The children all like it, and the ladies crowd the matiness. What more is necessary?

The sixth week of Fisk's opera bourge company is announced at the Grand Opera House. He has engaged a third primat donna, Mile, Persint, who, to judge from the genuine success she made at the last sunday concert at this establishment, will throw both silly and Montaland entirely in the shade. She makes her first appearance to night as Marguerite in "Le Petit Faust."

at the Globe they have secured two rivals to Liffgard—a Mr. J. G. Forde, from London, and a Mr. J. H. Melburn from the same city. For these two gentlemen the management is indebted to Mr. Colville, Josh Hart, a grand ballet and a burlesque fill up the rest of the tolil.

The Lydia Thompson troupe still continues to play

Josh Hart, a grand ballet and a burlesque fill up the rest of the bill.

The Lydia Thompson troupe still continues to play the burlesque of "Larline" at Wood's Museum. The operatio drama "The Rose of Castile" will be presented at the mattner, with the charming artist, Miss Rosa Cooke in the principal ride.

Kelly & Leon's Minstrels have made such a decided hit with their minitable burlesque of the Nilsson concerts that the great songstress herself went to see thou, and expressed her delight in the most enthusiastic manner. Leon has no rivat on the ministrel stage in his line. This company has made a speciality of operatic burlesques, and are always in givence of others in novelties. "The Rose de St. Fleur" is their latest essay, and has been lamaensely successful.

Hose de St. Feur" is their latest essay, and has been immensely successful.

"Duty, the Mariner's Compass," a new sensational drama, with be brought out to-ingut at the Bowery.

Mr. Sidney Franks, another of the Lingard school, appears at the Combique to-night, with one of the largest and most complete variety troupes to be found on any stage. Measurs, Butler & Gilmore have so far succeeded in making this tleatre is genuine success.

Mr. Lent crowds novelty upon novelty at the New York Circus. This week he introduces a British rider from Holborn, a Parlsian jugzler and a corps of Volugeurs. Next week the successor of the late lamented Cyrocephalus makes his bow. As Arremas Ward would say, "He is a most amoosin"

Artemus Ward would say, "He is a most amoosm' little cuss,"

The eighth annual promenade concert of the Twenty-third regiment takes place at the Brooklyn Academy on Tuesday.

A change of bill is announced at the San Francisco Minstrels. The new come song, "Let Me Be" has had a great-success.

The inexhausuble Poole has a new drawn at Tony Pasior's, called "The New York Bank Clerk," Tho Clodoche troupe have a new cancan and Iony comes out with a fresh budget of songs.

Daly's sterling play, "Man and Wife," will be brought out at the Park, Brooklyn, with Mr. and Mrs. Conway in the leading parts.

The second week of Unsworth & Eugene's burlesque on "Lucrezia Borgia" is announced.

A new programme is promised at the Brooklyn Opera House, by Weich, Hugnes & White's Minstrels.

Mr. Stephan, proprieter of the New York Pavillon,

Mr. Stephan, proprietor of the New York Pavillon, announces for Tuesday a grand Italian operation

concert for the benefit of the French and German sufferers in the present war.

Mr. end Mrs. Barney Williams, having closed their successful season in Boston, next go to Baldimore.

Mr. and Mrs. Florence are about to pay a visit to Sayaman on a professional tour.

Mine. Seebach plays to night in New Haven, and on the two following evenings in Hartford.

Mile. Ross D'Erma, the celebrared Irish prifua doman, will shortly appear in concert in this city.

The clever young American planes, Henrietta Markstein, will give a grand concert here early next month.

month.

Ar. Fred Lubin has returned from London with a host of no eities.

Jerome Hopkins gives the first of the Orpheon concerts at Apolio Hall on Saturday.

Ame. Caning, an Hungarian prima donna, will shortly make her debût in concert. She made a great success in Constantinople and other European capitals.

capitals.

J. W. Wallack has proved to be the leading feature of the Globe, Boston. "Henry Dunbar" made a decided hit.

Bristow's American opera, "Rip Van Winkle," will be brought out at Niblo's next week. It is a very remarkable work, and with Henry Drayton in the title role there is little doubt of its success.

### THE ENGLISH STAGE.

What Is Being Done in the Theatres-New Plays and the Plots-Playwrights. Their Objects and the Critics-Inconsistencies of Character-Hopeful Celebrities-Failure and Success-English Opera-General Review of the Metropolitan Houses-Morality and Law-Ballet Dancers-A New Comedy-Personal Notes.

LONDON, Oct. 13, 1870.

"The Odds" is the odd title of an odd enough playan olfa podrida of many previous dramas, and which is now in course of representation at the Holborn theatre. "What's the odds as long as you're happy?" is a favorite query with philosophers of the pocco curante school, to which we may confidently reply that the odds are one thousand to one it won't last. Anyhow it would be a safe bet in the case of Mr. Sefton Parry's play, the pleasure it inspires being not only infinitesimal in quantity, but compara-ble in duration to a wreath of the mist, a bubble on the stream, a snowflake on the river, or anything else whereby sentimental poets may be pleased to image forth the transitory nature of all earthly joys. There is very little to admire in Mr. Parry's drama. and that little is soon over. The principle upon

sharpers, swindlers, blacklegs, forgers, turities and gudgeons, who engage in all sorts of nefarious proctices, and are heinously criminal without being in the least romante. What enhances the absurdity of the piny and strangely contrasts with the elaborate realism discernible in some paris of it is that two of the mais characters are assigned for representation to women. Why or wherefore it is impossible to conjecture. A groom in "fords," toks" and leather beit is the personage emaciel by Miss Maggie Brennan, who, this disguised, looks about as like a tiger of South Africa as a "tigger" of footen row. Miss Kate Bishop, who is rather inchined to emborate the personage emaciel by the silken jacker, round cap and buckskin breeches of a spockey. Apart from considerations of decorum, which need not be now particularly dwell upon there is a manifest injury to an actress—to say nothing of the injury to the "vraisemblance" of the play—in competing her to appear as a man. Her task is sufficiently onerous in mequiring her to assume another character than her own; to require her in addition to disguise her requiring her to assume another character than her own; to require her in addition to disguise her own sex and initiate ours is to overweight her most unconscionably. "Odds" is altogether a very ponderons production, and to sit it out is a species of passive penal servitude not to be thought of without a shudder. AT THE GLOBE.

Miss Alleyne, a young actress who, though not wholly unknown to Londoners—she having played for a wnile at Drury Lane—has acquired chiefly in the provinces such professional renown as she enjoys, has succeeded to the management of the Globe theatre, where she means to venture upon the desperate experiment of performing the plays of Mr. William Snakspeare, a writer who was held in high esteem in former times, but who is not much thought of nowadays. Miss Alleyne has been at some cost to provine suitwho was held in high esteem in former times, but who is not much thought of nowadays. Miss Alleyne has been at some cost to provide suitable accommodations for the "Divine Writiam," and for this purpose has enlarged and re-embellished the theatre so as to make it one of the most comfortable and one of the most elegant in London. A new and tasteful design pervades the whole style of decoration, and the effect of the ruby and yellow, the prevaling tints in the ornamentation, is very pleasant to the eye. The piece de resistance on the opening night was "The Taming of the Shrew," which was performed just respectably, nothing more, Miss Alleyne making a passable Kathaurine and Mr. Fairclongu about as good a Petruchio. Mr. Catheau's Grumno was Lie best acted part in the comedy. In a rhythmical address, spoken very spiritedly in the course of the evening by Mr. Walter Lacy, that accomplished elecutionist thus explained the purpose of the mager:—

The critic couplet states, which oft we quote,

of the m Bager:—
The critic couplet states, which oft we quote, and Garrick uttered prompt as Johnson wrote, "The drama's laws the drama patrons give.

And we that live to please must please to live."
Yet surely when the public's pleased with trass, thowever glided be the senseloss hash, The manager's plain duty 's to essay To lead the people back to heathful play.

This is a noble and disinterested mission, truly, while is a carriery to be achieved by such on expense.

but it is scarcely to be achieved by such an expedient as the representation of Shakspeare's brilliant comedy, not as shakspeare wrole it, but its Garrick most senselessly and audactously perverted and deformed it. Miss Alleyne will better redeem her creditable promise by presenting as with Shak-speare as he is, in parive grandelly and majesty rainer than as his commentators have bedizzened

speare as he b, in native grandeing is with Shakspeare as he b, in native grandein fait malesty,
rainer than as as commentators have bedizzened
him, in a moley of tomfoolery.

We read in Sir Waiter Scott's "Monastery" that
the exquisite Sir Percie Shaiton sang, without remorse or mercy, about tince thousand verses of a
love bailad, and that on opening his eyes at the end
of the song (for he always sang with his eyes shut)
he had the mortification to find his audience last
asleep. Something of the same kind has happened
to poor Mr. Falconer, whose frish metourants of
'Inmisfallen, or the Men in the Gap," proved
so intoerably tedious that the speciators could
not, for the very lives of them, keep awake
during its representation. It would seem as if the
author had mingled his ink with "all the drowsy
syrups of the East," so somnilerous was his thalogue in its effect upon the audience. Hasses there
were none, but a commentary of snores attested the
soportile influence of the play. At length the piece
has been withdrawp, and the Lyceum, that most his
starred of theatres, is again closed.

At Drury Lane they are doing pretty well with
Mr. Hailday's historic drama, founded upon "Kemiworth" and entitled "Amy Robsart," though a glance
at the house sunless to show that the paper prevaits
over the metallic currency. The piece is probably
just paying its way, and will doubless hold posses,
son of the stage until Christmas, when Mr. E. L.
Bianchard's new pantomine will be produced.

The Galffy.

Opera is in the ascendant at the Galety, where an
English version of Heroid's "Lampa" is performed
highly to overflowing houses. The piece is played
and stags in a manner exceedingly creditable to all
concerned, and the success of the whole performance
is the more remarkable that the Galety company,
though not unfamiliar with musical farces and melouious trifies, such as our fathers used to term
'briteltas,' have had but few opportunities of acquiring proficiency in opera worthy of the name.

All things considered, they

The band, sufficiently strong in numbers, proves fairly up to its work, and renders the well known overture so as to win an enthusastic encore. A chorus not less effective and scenery both new and chorus not less effective and scenery both new and pisturesque complete arrangements marked throughout by a aberality quite equal to the occasion. Apart from the work itself, which is brilliant and festive, peculiar interest attaches to the appearance, for the first time in London, of Mr. Santley, in the character of the profigate Corsair. The famous bartione, who is new "coule principe," among English singers, is

received with fervid acciamations, and his triumph is equal to his deserts. Mariame Provence Lancia appears as Camilia, and Mr. Charles Lyali as bandole, both performing with such skill as to prove the right of each to be ranked among the foremost artists of the lyric stage.

THE BOYALIY.

A little piece brought out at the Royalty, and called "wealth," does not prove quite so attractive as its name. Not that the comedy—for so it is described—is deficient in striking scenes and effective situations, but the story is treated without any regard to the dramatic development either of character or incident. The events come out in lamps, the personages seem strangers to one another's motives, and nothing is led up to, but everything occurs at hap-hazard. A misapprehended incident throws the audience of the scent, and leads to sindictions exhibition of unnecessary indignation. A husband shoots the seducer of his wife in the street, the "serpent on the hearth" having refused a challenge to fair combat. This occurrence evokes a sorm of hisses, which are speadily converted into their when it is made to appear that the nurder is like Macbeth's air-drawn dagger, "no such thing," but only a dream. It is a flue too bad to sport this with the notiest feelings of our nature—exciting displays of virtuous horror which prove to be quite gratuatous. To throw your true-born Britisher into moral convisions and then to make him understand that he is such a packass as to have wholly misunderstood your parpose, looks very like complimenting his heart arthe expe se of his head.

Mr. Pennington a boweling farer still than an actor. He is a hear of the part, Mr. Pennington is no actor. This is a fact patent to all mankind, Mr. remaington alone excepted. Eur Mr. Pennington is no actor. This is a fact patent to all mankind, Mr. Pennington alone excepted. Eur Mr. Pennington is one for the base, he displays greater courage still than he showel in the Balakiava charge. A nero he is and a here he will remain to the end of the chapter, but as for

ing it is "a thing of naugat," as the clown says in the play.

AMPHITHEATRE.

Mr. Clarence has opened the Holborn Ampaitheatre and seems likely to do well there, his band of riders and acrobats being very skillful and his horses well trained and of a good breed. Until very recently London has been without an establishment devoted to equestrianism and the doings of the arena, and it must be a source of gratification to the lovers of the hippodrome that they have again in their midst a theatre or circus wherein such tastes are catered for with spirit and intelligence. It is to be hoped, however, that the managor will discountenance trape a performances and all gymnastic seats coming under the category of Dr. Johnson's well known definition as "titlags so difficult it is a thousand pities they are not impossible."

Image forth the transitory nature of all earthly joys. There is very intite to admire in Mr. Parry's drama, and that little is soon over. The principle upon which he has proceeded in the construction of this singular work would seem to be this: Given the success of Mr. Dion Boncicant's two melodrams, "The Flying Scout" and "After Dark, in the former of which the chief attraction was a steeple chase and the latter a railway train, it follows that a play combining both a steeple chase and a railway train, it follows that a play combining both a steeple chase and a railway train must of necessity succeed; but this is a fallacy. "Woe bettle the author," writes a French critic, "whose sole ambition is to astonished twice," ("Malkheur, a cetul qut ne pense qu'à donner parcequ'on ne s'étonne pas deux fois.") That is just what has nappened in the present instance. A sensation loving public were delighted to see the stage converted first line a race course and then into a railway tunnel; but either spectacle grows tedious on repetition.

Aureste "Odds' is mainly remarkable for its combination of minute realistism in matters of no moment, with utter disregard of truthfainess in all essential particulars. Every incident of the plot is a sin against probability, and every personage of the story is a libei upon human nature; but to set against these fagrant offences, against the estage and the most exact representation of a panting, pulling, blazing, smoking locomotive ever seen in a playhouse. These creatures and things are most precise and life-like; but this tee darged to receive the stage and the most exact representation of a panting, pulling, blazing, smoking locomotive ever seen in a playhouse. These creatures and things are most precise and life-like; but the defence against the estage and the most exact representation of a panting, pulling, blazing, smoking locomotive ever seen in a playhouse. These creatures and things are most precise and life-like; but the defence of the plot is a sin against tree feature.

The

pear.

Mr. H. J. Byron has just written two new plays—
one a drama in four acts, entitled "The Last Shiling," and the other a comery, the ditie of which is
not yet fixed. He has also a country entitled "Tom

not yet fixed. He has also a comedy entitled "Fom Thumb," in a forward state of preparation. His pensions plays e'en "as the Arabha trees their medicinal gum," and with an effect equally exhibitarating. Both the Adelphi and the Frincess are henceforward to be under the joint lesses into ol Mesars, Benjamin Webster and J. S. Chatteron. The former house opens on the 22d instant. Marlame Celeste will appear for a few nights as Miami in "The Green Bushes," and take her farewell of the slage.

The interior of the Gasety thearre is to be profusely covered with mirrors.

Mr. Robertson's new play, entitled "Prort 18," by to be produced at the Theatre Royal, Bringham with Mr. John Clarke in the princip, "Character.

Mr. O'Connor, the scene pair of is gone to Sedan to make sketches for some new pieces of a martial character which are soon to be produced on the London beards.

The last nights of "The Rapparee" are announced at the Princess. This frish drama will be succeeded by the undying "Peen of Day."

Mr. R. Reece's burlesque, "The Stranger Stranger than Ever," will be shortly reproduced at the Royalty.

Mr. Robertson's new council.

Mr. R. Recce's ourlesque, "The Stranger Strangerthan Ever," will be shortly reproduced at the Royalty.

A NEW COMEDY.

Mr. Robertson's new comeny, "Birth," has been
played with signal success at the new Theatre
Royal, Bristol. Like "Caste" an some of the other
comedies of Mr. Robertson, "Birth" has been written to show the strongy marked contrasts in society
produced by conventional distinctions, which some
philosophers, who sindle at the line of long descent,
sneer at, but which few are regardless of when
brought into actual contact with them. In the present place the representative of an ancient stock,
who boosts a title that he guards with all the more
jeationsy because there has been little eise left him
to care for, since his pairmony has, through the
pressure of want, gone from him bit to bit, stands
opposed to one of the aristocracy of labor, whose
father and himself have proved successia in trade
and purchased the land which the nearly lord of the
soil was frolk lime to time compelled to part with.
At first aniagonistic to cach other, the author has
adroitly brought about a union between these representative men of modern society, and the working out of this problem constitutes the plot of the
drama. Mr. Sothern's part is thoroughly comic, the
drama is the standed apon to discharge bring something like those of Tom Dexter, in "The overland
Route."

## HIGHWAY ROSSERY IN BROOK YM.

Shortly after one o'clock yesterday morning, James Galvin, a working man, was accosted by four fellows while on his way home, at the corner of Prince and Tillary streets. They induced him to ac-company them to the City Park, he being under the company them to the City Park, he being under the influence of liquor at the time. On reaching that out-of-the-way place they beat him and rided his pockets of their coatents, which they robbed him of. The amount was about six dollars in small bills and currency. Mr. Galvin, who resides corner of Pearl and York streets, repaired to the Second precinct station house and reported the outrage to Captain McConnell, who detained officers Graham and Flaugan, who proceeded in quest of the rogues. Last evening the officers succeeded in arresting. and Flangan, who proceeded in quest of the rogues.

Last evening the onicers succeeded in arresting

Constoping Coffee and John Pardy, both of whom
were fully identified by Galvin as being of the party
who robbed him. A Key which belonged to Galvin was found in Purdy's possession. They will be arraigned for examination to-day.

## A ROLT HAND'S REV NOS

Last Thursday evening a canal boat hand named Miles Osborn, employed on the Morris and Easex canal, entered the hotel at Drakesville, N. J., kept by Mr. Jerry Baker, and asked for a drink. He was handed a bottle. "Is this the best?" asked Miles. "No, we have another bottle for gentlemen; that's "No, we have another bottle for gentlemen; that's for canalers," was the reply. Miles loudly expressed his indignation at the insuit offered him, but, nevertheless, drank several times. Leaving the place neretheless, drank several times. Leaving the place neretheless, drank several times. Leaving the place neretheless, drank several times. Leaving the place near his place, as that Mr. Baker drove him out of his place. Osborn in his rage threatened to burn down his place, and sure enough that night the barn and property worth \$7,000 was destroyed by fire. On Saturday he was arrested in Newark by detective Hanry and handed over to Marshal McDevitt, who took the prisoner to Morristown, where he is now held on a charge of arson.